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FOREIGN WORKERS FOR ISRAEL?

BUILDING BOOM DILEMMA

—page 4

COMMENT

PENDING—BUT HOW MUCH LONGER?

A prominent military historian has convincingly argued that the only effective power is reality; everything else is illusory, whether it is concerned with nuclear bombing or, one might say, with Cabinet making in Israel. But it is precisely in Jerusalem—where there usually exists a healthy appreciation for the needs of power in politics—that the gap between the requirements of the country and the practice of the politicians is growing wider with every day that we move away from last August's General Election. The air of unreality which surrounds Israel's political scene is becoming disconcerting.

Somewhere in the Cabinet offices there must be an unattended tray marked "PENDING," with a pile of bulging files steadily mounting. Most of them call for major political decisions—and action. Some of them drastic, some—as Yohanan Ramati reports on page four—even revolutionary; and all of them urgent. But the caretaker Cabinet, which continues to deal with everyday business, has neither the necessary unity nor the required authority to commit the Government to the far-reaching decisions that most of these outstanding issues demand.

* * *

The problems represented by the major files in the PENDING tray are neither solved nor eased by waiting. Almost every one of them grows more serious and more difficult to tackle with every inactive day that passes. It is, therefore, with some considerable concern that one asks how much longer the party discussions are to go on? They have already lasted longer than most United Nations Assemblies at which some hundred nations participate. Surely, everything that can possibly be said about Cabinet formation must have been said by now, and, clearly, every possible party permutation must have been considered by now? What, then, are we waiting for? Is it merely to see whose patience will give way first?

But, meanwhile, the problems, if not the files, demand attention. In the ten weeks since the election in August there have been reports ranging over the whole national field of endeavour, suggesting some form of government decision. On the eve of the election there was Shimshoni's report urging an overhaul of the National Council of Research as an essential prerequisite for bridging the trade gap in preparation for the critical years ahead when German reparation payments

come to an end. Then (in three years' time) Israel will have to find additional income of at least \$100 million more than in 1960 and possibly as much as \$150 million more.

But the gap between exports and imports last year was nearly \$50 million larger than the planners had calculated. Instead of declining by 17 per cent it increased by 15 per cent. And the reports for 1961 are hardly any more reassuring. Among the other files, probably the most urgent is the grave warning from the Governor of the Bank of Israel about the rapidly increasing menace of inflation. He has proposed some routine and some drastic measures. The routine matter has been attended to but the drastic cure has so far gone unheeded. Understandably so, for only a strong and determined—and united—government could undertake the unpalatable measures proposed by the Governor of the Bank (and accepted generally as the only feasible solution). But all the chit-chat going on about forming a coalition seems to be designed to make impossible the formation of a government capable of determined action.

* * *

Hardly less urgent is the fantastic situation in the building industry to which Ramati has drawn attention (*on pages 4 and 5*). It is now an accepted fact that immigration at a considerable rate is under way and is over-straining the already fully extended economy. But more money by itself is no longer sufficient. Additional labour is required, and it is the kind of labour which, as Ramati explains, cannot be drawn from the largely professional or inexpert immigration.

The absorption of the new immigration is another problem; so is the continued strain on the education system and the distorted growth of the population of Israel which continues to cluster round Tel Aviv. These are not matters that one can let ride on their own, and hope for the best. For the longer there is to wait for official decisions, the greater is the jeopardy in which is placed the other side of the story—Israel's undoubted successes. It is not as if the country had nothing to lose by this inattention to these pending problems. On the contrary, so much has been done that is impressive, so much that has put the country into a class almost on its own, that the loss involved in a falling back now would be tragic.

There is, moreover, the international situation which, as far as Israel is concerned, is more fluid than it has been for a long time. It has its barely hidden dangers, but even more it offers great opportunities for imaginative initiative. Such opportunities do not come often. It would be a pity if this one would pass Israel by because of the stubborn refusal of the parties to recognise the realities which face them.

REFUGEES

WHAT IS ISRAEL'S LINE ?

BEN-GURION'S CHANGED EMPHASIS—WHAT CAUSED IT ?

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

Unheralded by Mrs. Meir in her General Assembly speech 48-hours earlier, unexpected by anyone except possibly his closest associates, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last week announced a major change in Israel's policy on the Arab refugees.

Israel, he stated, categorically rejected "the insidious proposal of freedom of choice for the refugees" between compensation and repatriation. Israel was convinced that this proposal was designed and calculated only to destroy her. Furthermore, negotiations on compensation would have to be part of a general settlement.

In Israel's view there was only one practical and fair solution: "to re-settle them among their own people in countries having plenty of good water and which are in need of additional manpower."

Twelve-point statement : Herut's Haim Landau had previously asked that the Knesset should debate the refugee issue. By way of reply, he got a 12-point statement on the refugee question from the Premier and the promise of a debate following Mrs. Meir's return from the U.N.

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Much of what Ben-Gurion had to say was not new. Since the end of the second World War there had been a tremendous movement of refugees from one country to another. No-one had suggested they should all be repatriated to their pre-war homes.

Nearly all the Arabs who lived in Israel on the day the State was established lived here still and had been joined by 30,000 family members. Those who left between the adoption of the U.N. partition resolution and the establishment of the State did so on the orders of Arab leaders.

Not opposed to compensation : The number of Arabs who had left areas allocated to the Jewish State under the U.N. plan was not larger than the number of Jewish refugees from Arab countries. There had thus been an unplanned but effective exchange of populations.

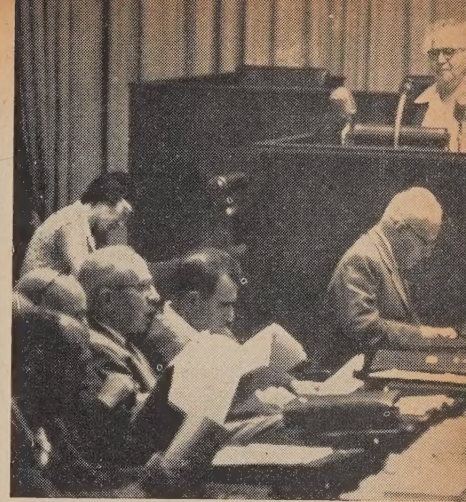
If compensation was to be paid—"and we are not opposed to compensation if the question as a whole is solved"—the Jewish refugees were just as entitled to compensation as the Arab refugees.

The fact that an Arab refugee problem still existed was the fault of the Arab leaders who treated them as nothing more than a political and military weapon with which to undermine Israel. However, if the Arab leaders entered into direct talks with Israel for a peace settlement, "Israel will give all possible assistance towards the settlement of the refugees among their own people..."

Wrong about Johnson ? Until this statement, Israel's policy—implied if not emphasised—had been that the refugee question could be considered separately from a peace settlement. What had induced the change? The answer seemed to lie in the advice given to the Premier—apparently from New York and Washington.

Until the beginning of this week, it seems, Israeli officials believed that the Palestine Conciliation Commission report, containing the views of its special emissary to the Middle East Dr. Joseph Johnson (*see page 6*), would not be forthcoming. Or, at least, that if it were it would be so long delayed that U.N. member states would not wait for it before deciding their policy on the refugee issue.

In these circumstances, it was felt, governments would commit themselves to a line of action which took no account of the objective circumstances. They knew that Israel had expressed willingness to compromise and that the Arabs had not. Their aim would be to secure a settlement on the basis of Israeli concessions.



A SURPRISE FOR THE KNESSET
No question of choice

Different audience : To counter this, Ben-Gurion felt it necessary to make clear that Israel was not prepared to concede anything in the face of unwavering Arab hostility. The Arabs had said the refugee problem could be settled only within the context of an overall settlement. He would take them at their word and withdraw Israel's offer of independent settlement.

How did all this square up with Golda Meir's speech of sweet reason to the General Assembly in which she spoke of Israel's willingness to discuss any outstanding issue with the Arabs at any time and with anyone? The answer is that it didn't.

Mrs. Meir, officials explained, was addressing herself primarily to the Afro-Asian nations, stressing such issues as racial discrimination, colonialism and world peace, mentioning the Arab refugees only in passing. Ben-Gurion, on the other hand, was addressing himself to those states whose memory of the issue might have confused them on the question of where Israel stood on the refugee issue.

Another change ? He wanted to make clear that Israel's offer to negotiate was binding only if the other side showed an equal inclination to come to terms. They had made it perfectly plain that there was no such inclination. Therefore, Israel's offer had been withdrawn.

But all this was before the P.C.C. report and Johnson's promisingly optimistic comments on his talks with the Israeli and Arab leaders. Will the Israeli Premier now modify his stand in the light of this unforeseen development? Mr. Ben-Gurion has never been wanting in courage when it comes to facing realities. Next week's refugee debate will show.

ISRAEL

CABINET: BEN-GURION INTERVENES

TALKS WITH AHDUT AVODA AND LIBERAL LEADERS

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem :

Mapai optimists who thought that the demise of the "four party club" would make the task of Cabinet-making easier have spent the past week learning some hard lessons.

While it is true that the dissolution of the Mizrahi - Liberal - Ahdut - Avoda - Mapam bloc has meant that one partner could no longer call upon the support of the others in pressing a particular demand upon Mapai, the parties individually have shown little more willingness to give ground now that they are on their own.

Perhaps the Mizrahi should be expected. They sit astride the fence, waiting to fall down on the side of whichever party leads the next coalition. Ahdut Avoda, too, is less demanding than Mapam and the Liberals.

It is already fairly clear that were Ahdut Avoda the only partner necessary to Mapai, the coalition would have been formed long ago. But, in the given circumstances, Ahdut Avoda will not move without knowing that it is going in the same direction as Mapam.

Mapam's predicament : These questions were undoubtedly touched upon by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, making his re-entry on the Party scene last week, in the lengthy conversation he had with Israel Galili, the Ahdut Avoda leader. They were agreed on most of the topics under discussion, but Ben-Gurion could not shake Galili from his party's decision not to move without Mapam.

Mapam itself is in a predicament. As the force behind the formation of the "four party club" they have lost some face with its dissolution. They cannot afford to be out-manoeuvred once again. When Levi Eshkol, the chief Mapai negotiator, approached the Mapam leaders at the weekend, he was met with a long list of "demands," a number of them—including the abolition of military government in Arab areas—known to be utterly unacceptable to Mapai.

It is doubtful whether much credence can be placed on reports that Ben-Gurion has abandoned all thoughts of reaching



MOTIVATIONAL RESEARCH
Liberal leaders Kagan and Harrari with the President

agreement with the Liberals. In the early stages of the negotiations, it was confidently said by those "in the know" that he would never negotiate with the Left. Now it is just as confidently being claimed that he will never form a coalition with the Liberals.

Meeting with Liberals : He has, in fact, had meetings with Liberal leaders Ishar Harrari and Joseph Sapir. His purpose, it seems, has been not so much to induce them to enter into a coalition under his leadership, as to examine the ideological motivations underlying their approach to national questions.

FOREIGN LABOUR DILEMMA WORKERS MAY HAVE TO BE IMPORTED TO MEET BUILDING BOOM

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

Who would ever have predicted that Israel, only a few short years ago a land of under-employment and massive relief works, would one day have to consider the importation of foreign labour? Yet that very possibility is now under active consideration.

It may be the only way in which to tackle the increasing demand for housing, a problem exercising the Ministry of Labour Housing Division. Certain categories of building workers are already in short supply. This is having an effect on the construction of housing for the increased number of immigrants who have been reaching the country this year (now

Negotiations on terms are still in the hands of Eshkol, who is biding his time as far as the Liberals are concerned. He has not, for example, suggested to them what portfolios Mapai would be willing to concede to them in a coalition.

The Liberal leaders themselves welcome the breathing space. It gives them a chance to settle some internal controversy over policy and tactics and perhaps to establish a *modus vivendi* between those who are in favour of serving under Ben-Gurion and those who see the main chance in staying in opposition.

Importance of opposition : Taking the wider view of parliamentary democracy, it would be no bad thing were the Liberals to stay in opposition. Herut alone is incapable of effectively opposing a widely-based coalition. In association with the Liberals (which is by no means the same as a merger with them), they could present a challenge along a broad front.

It would also serve to crystallise the Left-wing and bring nearer the prospect of stable government, something to which everyone in Israel pays lip-service.

Within the ranks of Mapai, there is no one view on how best to proceed from the present point of near stalemate. There are some who favour a narrow coalition with Ahdut Avoda and the Mizrahi, but they overlook the reluctance of Ahdut Avoda to enter such a coalition.

Not just yet : There are others like Namir who caution patience and hold that there is no reason to hurry the negotiations, or like Shitrit who would have Mapai put a time-limit on its Cabinet making. But Eshkol, who continues to have a free hand, is not ready to give in just yet.

officially estimated at well over 60,000 by the end of 1961). It is a shortage that cannot be allowed to go by default.

Throughout 1958, 1959 and 1960, the number of persons employed in the building industry remained steady at around 65,000, while employment in general industry, communications and the public services rose appreciably. One of the factors discouraging persons from building work has, in the past, been its seasonal character and the considerable fluctuations between the volume of activity from one year to the next.

Building boom is on : Though skilled workers in the higher grades could usually

be assured of fairly permanent employment, there was little incentive to acquire such skill when security of tenure together with "nice" annual increments in real wages could be obtained in public service and in the ranks of petty officialdom generally.

In 1960, building was passing through one of its periodic depressions. The total value of residential construction actually declined by some £16 million as compared with 1959, while the value of public housing projects implemented plummeted from £165 million to £127½ million. At the same time, real wages in the sector rose by only 0.2 per cent, as against a rise of 1.7 per cent in industry and as much as 6.7 per cent in the public services.

The building boom of 1961 has improved the situation, and skilled building workers are today drawing very good pay indeed. But nothing that happened in 1960 encouraged the young Israeli about to choose his vocation to plump for building.

Traditionalists shocked: With the enormous expansion of the Housing Division's activities caused by the influx of immigrants, shortages of labour began to hurt. Two remedies were mooted. The first was to import building workers temporarily from abroad. The second was to grant income tax-reliefs to building workers agreeing to work overtime.

The tradition of self-labour, deeply rooted in the heart of the old-fashioned Israeli, evoked cries of shock at the very thought of bringing in foreign labour. So the Ministry has been sounding the Treasury about the second alternative.

However, there is good reason not to decide this matter too hastily. The idea



LABOUR MINISTER JOSEPH TAL
Full employment—an unexpected problem

of linking income tax concessions to hours worked constitutes a doubtful precedent and may be open to abuse (though perhaps less so than the raising of overtime rates). But the basic objection to it is in the very instability of the volume of building already referred to.

Training for redundancy? Neither this, nor any other step likely to attract newcomers to the vocation is advisable if there are no solid prospects for the continuation of the boom in building activity beyond the next year or two. *For the consequence is likely to be the squandering of resources on the training*

of additional labour that will later become redundant.

Far better, it is argued, under such conditions, to "import" foreign labour, which can be of the kind most required and can return abroad upon expiry of the contract. Moreover, this solution does not force the Treasury to seek alternative sources of revenue for the income tax concessions granted.

There is one other objection to the income tax concession idea. In Israel, it is very difficult to introduce selectivity into anything connected with wages. Thus it will be difficult to obtain agreement to limit the concessions to the categories of labour most in demand, and in the end many of the beneficiaries may be workers whose overtime is not really required.

Bridging the gap: A somewhat different picture emerges if we assume that the building boom is here to stay—i.e. that the total volume of building activity is likely to continue increasing in future years. Then, it would become important to attract more workers.

But the best means of doing so would appear to be the raising of basic wages (a process which can be applied in a manner ensuring that wages rise most where the additional labour is most needed), while wages in other sectors—less important economically—are deliberately kept down.

Even then, however, the temporary "importation" of foreign workers seems a better means of bridging the time lag until the new local labour force becomes available than tinkering with the tax rates in order to obtain overtime which, in practice, may turn out of limited use as regards expanding the real volume of work done.

[see **A Wages Policy**—page 19]

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FIRST OPTIMISM
ON REFUGEESCONCILIATION COMMISSION
REPORTS SOME PROGRESS*from our own correspondent***New York :**

For the first time there is a glimmer of hope (and for the moment it should not be rated any higher) that a start might be made in the direction of a solution of the thirteen-year old Arab refugee problem.

Following hard on the heels of the report of UNRWA Director Dr. John Davis, who suggested that no Arab was prepared to accept anything less than an offer of repatriation, the Palestine Conciliation Commission came up this week with an indication that some progress was at long last being made toward a solution.

And, in the context of the refugee problem, it referred not only to repatriation but also to the alternatives of "re-settlement and economic and social rehabilitation."

Deep interest: The Commission, which consists of representatives of the U.S., France and Turkey, had been instructed by the General Assembly last April to report no later than October 15 on the progress made toward repatriation or compensation of the refugees.

The report, in fact, was one day late, which mistakenly gave rise in some Israeli circles to rumours that no report would be forthcoming. In it, the P.C.C. pointed out that its special representative, Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, had held useful talks in Beirut, Amman, Cairo, Gaza, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv during a three-week visit to the Middle East last month.

Since his return, Dr. Johnson had held further talks with representatives of the countries concerned. These conversations were continuing. All of those with whom he had talked had received him in a friendly manner, manifested a deep in-



WILL THEY HELP?

Sheiks from newly oil-rich Abu Dhabi, en route to the U.S.

terest in seeking progress and had given him their views freely and frankly, reported the Commission.

Suggestions "in near future": "While declaring that it was not yet possible to submit firm conclusions, Dr. Johnson informed the Commission that high officials of the host countries and of Israel had expressed the view that it might be possible to take practical steps with regard to the refugee problem without prejudice to the positions of the governments on other aspects of the 'Palestine question'.

"While it clearly would not be possible at this stage to develop an acceptable set of detailed proposals, the Commission hopes, in the light of Dr. Johnson's report, to be able to make suggestions in the near future with respect to methods of procedure that might lead to progress on the refugee question."

The belief is that these detailed proposals will be forthcoming before the Assembly's Special Political Committee embarks on discussion of the refugee issue, sometime late in November or early in December. Meanwhile, the P.C.C. is continuing its programme of identification and evaluation of Arab refugee property and its negotiations for the release of Arab refugee accounts frozen in Israeli banks.

The property evaluation is proving a major headache, Arab representatives having inflated the estimated value by at least, in a conservative estimate, three hundred per cent.

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THE ARAB REFUGEES: POLICY OR PROPAGANDA?

When I was in Israel this summer I was assured on every conceivable official level that, at last, Israel was seriously going to tackle the Arab refugee question. It was admitted, generally, that, in the past, far too much attention had been paid to the needs of propaganda and far too little to the realities of the problem.

The impetus for this new approach to the problem had, to a large extent come from Ben-Gurion himself, and, perhaps, even more so from the Foreign Ministry's African missions. One had the impression at the time that Ben-Gurion's talk with Kennedy and the reports from Africa had convinced him that Israel would have to tackle the refugee problem in a more positive manner than she had done in the past.

The immediate result of this second look at the refugee problem in high quarters was significant. It was agreed that the over-emphasis on the propagandist preoccupation with the refugee argument should be dropped and that, instead, a serious, responsible and documented study of the whole problem should be made.

For it was realised that the Israelis had let a good case go by default and that, with the mass of documentation that was available, a more scholarly and objective approach would be of much greater value to all concerned when the U.N. came to consider the problem.

* * *

As a result, the Foreign Ministry, the Prime Minister's Office and the Shiloah Institute for Middle Eastern Affairs all got to work on various projects. But the promised results did not materialise. One pamphlet in the traditional propaganda manner is all that has appeared.

Meanwhile, however, the Report of the Director of the U.N. Relief Agency (UNRWA) has appeared and in it, as usual, the Israeli side of the story has entirely gone unremarked. The U.N. is again faced with the one-sided official account and with no convincing and effective documentation to back Mrs. Meir's impres-

sive argument before the General Assembly.

Instead, we have had Mr. Ben-Gurion's surprise intervention in the Knesset which our correspondent reports and explains (on page 3). But the authoritative sources which he quotes for his reasoned and understandable explanation for Ben-Gurion's firmness (and they really are authoritative) only serve to underline the return to the old fruitless form of discussion.

* * *

Mrs. Meir's speech to the U.N. Assembly, he says, was really intended for the Afro-Asian delegations who wanted to see some positive reaction from the Israelis. Ben-Gurion's crisp rejection of any negotiation was addressed to the western powers who might plan to mediate—he wanted to retain the maximum space for manoeuvre.

But when all this has been said, we are back where we started. This is not policy-making, but propaganda. Only this time the propaganda is played on the highest level instead of being reserved for the press officers. But the end result is no different. Moreover, it is probably true that in this way the mutual "firmness" of the Israelis and Arabs will prevent any real discussion or solution of the refugee question.

Both sides are of course convinced that time is on their side and that they have everything to gain from a further postponement of a serious attempt to get something done. But both cannot be right. One of the two must be guilty of a serious miscalculation. But which one: the Arabs or Israel?

* * *

Some light on this question may be shed by a one-man—or rather one-woman—report which has appeared in the October issue of the American *Atlantic Monthly*. In this, the well-known war correspondent and novelist, Martha Gellhorn, gives a personal report on the refugee problem.

In order to do this, she visited eight of

the fifty-eight refugee camps and also talked to many people in Beirut, Gaza and in Jordan. She saw the condition of the refugees in the old city of Jerusalem—especially in the former Jewish ghetto—and she checked her views with the Arabs in Israel.

The result is so remarkable that it ought to be appended to the report to the U.N. Assembly which Dr. Davis presented two weeks ago. For it clothes his bare bones of statistics with flesh and blood, and turns them into human beings.

It shows how incomplete and unreliable is the picture presented in the official report. It shows what kind of hate campaign against Israel is conducted in the official schools sponsored by UNRWA. It shows how misleading are the explanations given in the official report on the health and diet of refugees.

* * *

What Martha Gellhorn has done ought to have been done long ago by the U.N. itself with its greater resources. For this *Atlantic Monthly* reportage shows convincingly that the U.N. cannot and dare not take any further action in this field on the basis of the inadequate and incomplete evidence which it receives from its own sources.

The first step, clearly, would be a really independent and tough committee of inquiry into the operations of UNRWA and into the existing circumstances of the camps. It should not only inspect conditions on the spot, but also receive evidence from outsiders who know something and former insiders who worked with UNRWA at one time or another, and know even more of the realities.

And having taken this step, Israel could contribute greatly to the next move by an authoritative presentation of the facts that led to the Arab exodus. For the time has come to get to grips with the realities, to present the world with facts and work out a practicable and realistic policy. On this basis, neither the refugees nor Israel will have to fear the consequences.

The alternative is to continue the stultifying propaganda war. That will in the end help no one and merely make a settlement more difficult and, possibly, more unreasonable.

Jon Kimche

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IN THE NEWS

SHARETT— THEN AND NOW

THE FIRST TIME I met Moshe Sharett was at 77 Great Russell Street. He had just brought off a major diplomatic achievement as the "foreign minister" of the Jewish Agency. He had come to London to put his seal to the agreement with the Churchill Government which created the Jewish Brigade as an integral part of the British Army—an event with far-reaching consequences which probably neither party to the agreement could fully visualise at the time. I saw Sharett again this week at Great Russell Street. The surprising thing was how little he had changed, and No. 77 was just the same as then (except for its fanatical new system of protection against fire).

As for the problems that faced Sharett? In themselves they were perhaps not so different from those of the last years of the war; only their context had changed so incredibly. Since then he had been one of the founder-fathers of Israel, her Foreign Minister and her Prime Minister. He had ridden atop the crest of political success and down in its deepest slough. These are severe tests for any man, and they often spell the end of a politician's career. But Sharett shows few of the marks of the passage of time; on the contrary—the slight brushings of grey hair are more than compensated for by the mellowed and relaxed approach to his political problems.

INTO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

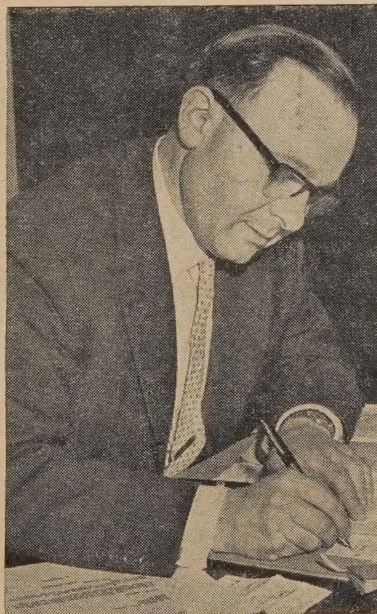
But, clearly, the most significant feature of this return of Sharett to the Jewish Agency is that he has brought a fresh—and Israeli—attitude into that ageing institution. It was not a moment too soon. In many ways, the task he has undertaken in this field is every bit as onerous as when he started to build an Israeli foreign service from scratch—and, as far as public opinion is concerned, nothing like as rewarding. For the task here is somewhat different: he has not only to supervise a complete reorganisation of Jewry's most conservative establishment, but also bring its nineteenth century outlook into harmony with the needs of the second half of the twentieth. A lesser man than Sharett might have balked at the prospect (and with justification), but he has now begun to set about both its organisational and ideological bases.

He showed a little of his hand when he spoke on Monday at the celebration dinner of Habonim, but it was essentially a specialised corner of the problem. I expect him to reveal a good deal more when he speaks on Saturday evening at the Beaver Hall at the opening of the Zionist Federation's Education Conference. It looks as if this may be Sharett's keynote address which will shed light on much more than the specific subject of his address.

ALFRED SHEINWALD'S RESIGNATION

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY the Honorary Officers of the Zionist Federation that Alfred Sheinwald, the Federation's Financial Secretary, has asked to be relieved of his post will have been received with a mixture of shock, incredulity and regret. For Sheinwald, despite his youthful 41, has become something of an institution after twenty-seven years at Great Russell Street, and I rather suspect that it was this fear of becoming a fixture that contributed to his final decision to emigrate from No. 77.

In one sense, his departure is but an example of a problem that faces public services in most countries, and especially in Israel. As the commercial and related



ALFRED SHEINWALD
On the other side of the counter



A HAPPY RETURN
*Sharett at the Habonim dinner with
chairman Daphne Sieff*

institutions grow in wealth and influence, they naturally seek to skim the cream of the limited top-level personnel that is available. The result is their gain, but it would be idle to deny that the public institutions have suffered from this natural and understandable drain from the public into the private sector. On balance, the interests of Israel are probably best served by a wide spread of its best people who cannot always fully develop their talents within the more restricted confines of the national institutions.

Sheinwald is taking a responsible senior position in the Swiss-Israeli Trade Bank and this should provide him with ample opportunity to continue to serve the cause of Israel, and he will also continue his association with the Federation. His place there will be taken by the official with the longest record of service at Great Russell Street, Simon Harwich, who joined the Federation's staff thirty-seven years ago in 1925. His quiet, reliable handling of affairs is well-known to all who have had to deal with him and, with his exacting efficiency, he will undoubtedly fill the gap which Sheinwald's departure at the end of this month will create.

TWO REBELS

THERE HAS ALWAYS been a place within Jewry for the rebellious son. Though he has often embarrassed or enraged the establishment, he has filled a vital and challenging role in that, by his very public recklessness, audacity or daring, he has forced the mass into thinking why it holds or defends majority views. British and American Jewry have both,

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within a week, suffered the loss of two such rebels, Harry Goodman on this side of the Atlantic, William Zukerman on the other.

Goodman, an orthodox fireball, with a sharp, thrusting and, sometimes, wounding approach, had the saving merit of a scintillating wit. I have seen him at the Board of Deputies lambasting Zionists or flaying the platform—while the objects of his scorn sat almost doubled up with laughter, caused by his crackling asides or a sharply-barbed lunge at one of their number. I have also seen him stalk out of meetings in an apparently white rage, but to discover him outside the door minutes later calmly reading his correspondence. He had a flair for the dramatic and a capacity for hard work which I can only regret was not used for some more worthy causes than a number of those to which he gave his time. Many Jewish occasions will be that much duller for his absence.

William Zukerman was many things that Goodman was not. For one, he was violently anti-orthodox (in the religious sense). But he shared with Goodman (and often exceeded him in expressing it) an almost pathological hatred of political Zionism. While Goodman mellowed over the years so that opposition to Israel became opposition to an irreligious Israel, Zukerman became increasingly embittered. His death has left unsolved the mystery of what turned a once proud Zionist into one of Zionism's foremost opponents.

ADVERTISING MANAGERS PLEASE NOTE

WHILE THE 546 competitors from nine countries are busily dancing themselves into or out of the finals in the International Championships which take place at the Royal Albert Hall on November 2, the vast audience, which has already bought out all but a few balcony and orchestra seats, will be clutching, clasping or sitting on a souvenir programme which itself belongs somewhere in the championship stakes. Running to 192 pages, it contains over 131 pages of advertising paid for at a rate of 100 guineas per page.

It represents months of hard work by a team of "advertising agents" headed by Peter Morrison, as President, Edith Wolfson, Vice-President, and Jack Lawson, Chairman. Together, they have succeeded in raising over £13,000—£1,000 more in advertising revenue than last year—and so provided a much needed boost for the funds of the Friends of Jewish Agricultural Training.

EGYPT

NOT ANOTHER SYRIA

NASSER TAKES SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

from a correspondent now in Cairo

Is the "hero personality"—as *al Ahram* editor Mohammed Hassanein Heikal calls it—wearing thin? It was an unusually weary sounding Nasser who addressed the Egyptian people over the radio from the Republican Palace on Monday night, appealing for support in his plans to put a new revolutionary fervour into the concept of "national union."

Confessing only to the mistake of having been misled by reaction in Syria, the President said that at this crucial stage in Egypt's history they could either stand still and let events take their course, or they could take note of what was happening and proceed with determination. He had decided on the latter course, "the way of revolution."

But—and here he made a true confession—it was not enough to declare a revolution. Insufficient effort had been made to acquaint the masses with their

rights and capabilities. Therefore, the revolutionary leadership and its base must be broadened. The trades unions, co-operatives, universities, professional syndicates and feminist societies must all become centres of constructive revolutionary action.

"Shaken at the roots": Furthermore, the executive machinery had failed to keep pace with the revolutionary drive. It was not fully capable of being an instrument of the revolution, and in some cases was a burden on the revolution. "Therefore, it must be re-organised and shaken at the roots." Opportunistic elements had infiltrated into the government and they had to be purged.

Promising further action against those over-endowed with worldly possessions, the President said he was not against individual ownership, but "only against ownership which exploits. In our society, there is no place for millionaires. The time has come for revolutionary action and we shall act with God's will."

But what, apart from the generalisations voiced by the President, were the main targets of this new revolutionary fervour? He did not say. But the apprehension here in Cairo is that we are in for another dose of restrictions; decrees and legislation limiting the commercial freedom of individuals and directing the efforts of the nation into narrowly defined spheres.

Reshaping the Cabinet: But there were



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Egyptian expellees from Damascus, with nothing much to declare

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more than economic overtones to his words. References to "opportunistic elements" and continuation of the struggle against "reaction" suggest that Nasser has become concerned that what happened in Syria could well happen here. His stress on the need to turn every organised unit of the people into "revolutionary centres" is one indication of the safeguards he intends instituting against a repetition of the Syrian upheaval.

At the moment, Nasser is engaged in reshaping his Cabinet. There are fourteen Syrian ministers to be replaced in the only recently constituted central government. Four Syrians who have chosen to stay on in Cairo—Akram Deiry (Economy and Treasury), Ahmed Honeidy (Land Reform), Youssef Muzahim (Wakfs) and Nihad el-Kassim (Justice)—will not be in the new Cabinet.

After the Cabinet will come the National Union, the hand-picked "representatives" of the people of the U.A.R. With the departure of the Syrian section with its 200 members, his idea seems to be a major reformation so that the National Union will compromise a body of staunchly Nasserist activists drawn from every part of the country. Their task will be to unquestioningly relay governmental policy to the people and whip up enthusiasm for the regime.

Lack of confidence: At the same time, the economy is in need of urgent attention. Agriculture has suffered badly from both the elements and the lack of detailed planning. A deal is on the point of signature for the supply of large quantities of wheat from the U.S. A move is on foot to ban exports of rice during the current year. And there is the question of rising food prices at home.



SYRIA'S NEW CABINET IN INFORMAL CONFERENCE
A lot to tell—how will Nasser explain it?

More basic, however, is the public's lack of confidence in the government's economic administration. A report published in one of the Cairo newspapers last week suggested that the Post Office Savings Bank was about to be placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Economy and Treasury.

The immediate public reaction was to withdraw deposits. Within hours, the government announced that there was no intention to abolish the Post Office Savings Banks. And to restore public confidence, it took the unusual step of announcing far in advance the rate of interest which is to be paid as from January 1.

A blow: Together with this mounting

unease about developments at home, there is a growing public awareness—despite all the efforts of the press to pretend otherwise—that Syria's secession was a blow to Egypt's prestige.

At first, the organs of propaganda, headed by the President himself, spoke of a separatist move in Syria that was opposed by the mass of the people and which was being resisted throughout the country. But this could not be kept up for long.

Then the Syrian affair became an imperialist plot, planned by the west as another move in its unending struggle to bring about the destruction of an independent Arab people. But this failed to hold up after the Soviet bloc recognised the new Syrian government.

How to explain it: Now the story is that the Syrian regime has embarked upon a policy of repression, which is intended to deprive the Syrian people of the benefits they enjoyed under Nasserism. It is a saga which is difficult to keep going and the tendency is to let Syria slip from the front page to the inside pages. There is, however, official concern about the projected trial in Syria of "those who harmed the people."

The Kuzbary government has announced the coming establishment of a juridical council to try those responsible for the oppression of the Syrian people during the period of "union." First on the list will probably be Abdel Hamid Serraj and his henchmen. Is Cairo to defend them as martyrs? Can Nasser explain away the apparatus of terror established under his authority? Or will he blame it all on Serraj? The answers will soon be forthcoming.

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SYRIA

POLITICIANS WARNED "HANDS OFF"

CLEANING UP AFTER SERRAJ

from a special correspondent

Syrian political leaders, contemplating the re-establishment of their party apparatus in preparation for the promised forthcoming elections to a new legislature, were given a cold shower last week with the official announcement that all parties were considered dissolved and that the elections—due within the next four months—would take place on a personal and not a party basis.

Significantly, the announcement came not from Prime Minister Kuzbary but from a spokesman of the revolutionary command. And his words were later embroiled by Commander-in-Chief General Zahreddin who warned that party activities would be suppressed.

What he did not make clear, however, was whether the new legislature, which is to be given the responsibility for drafting a constitution, will also be able to recommend a return to political life. The guessing in Damascus is that it will not.

6,500 agents: In this event, the new regime—or whatever follows it—is stirring up considerable trouble for itself. With the dissolution of the Serraj espionage and imprisonment apparatus it will be an impossible task to keep tight control over the politicians.

The extent of the Serraj network is only now becoming clear. The army has estimated its number of active agents at something in the region of 6,500 and Interior Minister Adnan Kuwatly this week revealed his discovery that there were four separate police organisations within the Ministry when he took over.

One of the biggest tasks facing the new security authorities is the screening of the large number of people detained without trial under the previous regime. All those detained in non-civil prisons are being transferred to civil prisons and each case will be investigated by a special committee which has been invested



CARNIVAL AIR IN RUMANA STREET, DAMASCUS

Under the bright lights, some dark thoughts for the politicians

with the powers of the Attorney General.

Arab unity plan: The detainees will probably be called as witnesses in the trials now being prepared of leading members of the Serraj organisation. On Sunday, the government announced a reward of S£5,000 for information on the whereabouts of Captain Abdel Wahhab Katib, a former senior official of the Serraj Special Branch.

But Serraj himself will probably escape the death penalty, according to a correspondent of the Vienna newspaper *die Presse* who claimed to have received this information from Prime Minister Kuzbary. According to this correspondent, Kuzbary told him that Serraj had prevented the Russians from removing from the country the results of an aerial survey they had carried out and added: "This and other activities which he carried out—merely out of hatred for the Communist Party—may, perhaps, save his head."

With all its preoccupations at home, it would have seemed reasonable that the Syrian Government would have little time for matters of foreign policy. In fact, it has come forward with a 14-point plan for overall Arab unity without union.

Only Amman reacts: What, in effect,

it proposes is that, while each Arab government should maintain its own legislative and executive machinery and be responsible for the safeguarding of its own sovereignty, a supra-national structure should be set up to formulate a unified policy in the military, cultural, foreign and economic spheres.

The proposed United Arab States would have a supreme executive body in which Arab governments would be represented on an equal footing and a unified army under joint command. This army would be quite apart from the national army which each constituent would be allowed to maintain.

Room for negotiation: Cairo has refused to take them seriously, dismissing the proposals as poor attempt by the Syrians to counter Egyptian charges that Syria was responsible for breaking up Arab unity. On the other hand, there are a number of Arab realists who concede that if unity is to be established at all within the Arab world it must be along lines such as these.

The major stumbling block would be the Syrian suggestion that resolutions of the supreme legislative council would be binding on all member states if adopted by a majority of votes. A similar clause was introduced into the Arab League and almost brought the shaky edifice tumbling to the ground.

But the Syrians have done no harm—and in the long run may have done themselves a lot of good—by tossing these suggestions into the Arab arena. There is much in them that almost all Arab states could accept without any qualms if Arab unity were indeed a central aim.

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EDUCATION

WHO WILL TEACH THE YOUNG?

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ORTHODOXY**

How important is it that teachers in Jewish day schools should be strictly orthodox in the religious sense? And how, without creating an impossible dilemma in youthful minds, can it be conveyed to Jewish children that while there are good and worthy Jews who are extreme in their religious observances, there are also good and worthy Jews who are neither orthodox in their beliefs nor traditionalist in their practices?

These were but two of the important issues raised in discussion over the weekend at the Brighton Hebrew Seminar, a stimulating part of the Zionist Federation's Education Fortnight in which adult and serious discussion, with the participation of such lively intellects as that of Professor Ernst Simon, brought into the open some of the problems of Jewish education. It was arranged by Levi Gertner.

S. S. Levin, Chairman of the London Board of Religious Education, was firmly of the opinion that Jewish education in this country would, for the most part, continue to be given through the medium of part-time religion classes. There was much ground to cover before there were as many children receiving Jewish education in Jewish day schools as there were in 1900, when the enrolment totalled 8,000.

An exaggeration: The major problem,



I.M. SIEFF AND PROFESSOR SIMON AT LAST WEEK'S DINNER IN THE PROFESSOR'S HONOUR
Not only who will teach, but what will be taught

according to Levin, was the lack of well-trained and efficient teachers who were also orthodox in their religious beliefs. He insisted, to the surprise of many of the participants, that orthodox teachers were required not only for religious instruction, but also for teaching such secular subjects as mathematics and science.

It was because of the lack of orthodoxy in Israel, he contended, that Israel was unable to supply even a small percentage of the teachers needed in Jewish schools in this country. He pressed his view that Israeli schools should introduce compulsory religious instruction and daily prayers as is the case in schools in Britain.

One of those to challenge his view on the "lack of religion" in Israel was Mrs. Moss Levy, until recently Headmistress of the Evelina de Rothschild School in Jerusalem. Israeli youth, she claimed, were becoming increasingly interested in religion and the country's lack of it was much exaggerated.

"Superfluous and unnecessary: There was general agreement in the discussion that the part-time education provided by religion classes was, for many reasons, inadequate. When a child with a considerable amount of ordinary school homework had also to attend evening Hebrew classes, it was natural that he should feel resentful. Furthermore, there was not enough time at such classes to present an adequate idea of Jewish ethical teachings and to impart the meaning of Judaism.

Perhaps the most telling comment came from a 15-year-old girl who remarked that, in common with her Jewish and non-Jewish friends, she regarded all religious teaching as superfluous and unnecessary.

How to counter this attitude in an intelligent and acceptable way and how best to provide the framework within which a proper Jewish education can be given remain problems which have yet to be solved. Perhaps this weekend's Z.F. Education Conference will come up with the answers.

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BOOKS

THE GREAT "ZIONIST CONSPIRACY"

PRELUDE TO ISRAEL, an analysis of Zionist Diplomacy, 1897-1947, by Alan R. Taylor; 118 pp., index; (Darton, Longman & Todd) 18s.

CONTEMPORARY ARAB POLITICS, by G. E. Kirk; 231 pp., index; (Methuen) 21s.

PEACE AND WAR, by General Sir Frederick Morgan, 320 pp., index; (Hodder & Stoughton) 25s.

These three books, so to speak, take in each other's dirty washing. All three are obsessed with Zionist machinations and Jewish double-dealing. The most pretentious, and least rewarding of the trio, is Dr. Taylor's sanctimoniously "objective" account of Zionist diplomacy from Herzl to Ben-Gurion. He does this without reference to Herzl's Diaries or to the published official British documents, not to speak of other original but essential sources. The reader is left with the uncomfortable feeling that these omissions by a member of the history department of Howard University spring not so much from bias as from ignorance.

How, otherwise, can one interpret his explanations of the changed character of Zionism after the second World War which are without a mention of the impact of the Hitler treatment of Jews, his assumption that pre-1914 Tsarist Russia was a "democracy", or his prescient knowledge that in 1914 "only 130,000 of the 13 million Jews in the world were Zionists." He considers C. P. Scott's, Lloyd George's and Balfour's support of Zionism inexplicable in rational terms, but he knows that Zionism proved to be an unreliable strategic ally for the British when they were in trouble.

Again, for the sake of Dr. Taylor's objectivity, we must assume that his failure to say anything about Palestine Jewry's massive contribution to and participation in Britain's war effort, derives from his limited knowledge of his subject and not from any deliberate bias or desire to suppress relevant information.

It is hard to be quite so charitable when the author finds it "difficult to understand" why the Zionists "should subject members of their own race . . . to the frustrations of attempting illegal entry into Palestine." Clearly, life under the Nazis and, later, in the post-war D.P. camps, was so much more desirable to

Dr. Taylor than the hazards of seeking entry into Palestine?

And then Taylor's search for objectivity gets him (like his trans-Atlantic friends) all tied up in a fantastic muddle from which he makes no attempt to extricate himself. Relying on the unreliable and telescoped evidence of Morris Ernst (who confused the events of 1943 with those of 1946 and 1948), Dr. Taylor, in his blissful ignorance of the proceedings of the Evian and Bermuda conferences of 1938 and 1943,* objectively reaches the conclusion that he has satisfactorily demonstrated the Zionist "indifference to humanitarian concern for Jewish D.P.'s".

I am glad to see that Dr. Taylor has enjoyed the assistance of Professor George Kirk (late of Chatham House and now at Harvard) in the preparation of this rather silly book which claims to be a history of Zionist diplomacy.

As for Mr. Kirk's own effort, it is, so to speak, a scissors and hate job. Voluminous quotations from other people's books and speeches—principally Anthony Eden's—are linked by expressions of the Professor's spleen, and illuminated by his hates and sneers. They range wide: from the Zionists to Nasser, from the Ba'ath leaders Hourani and Aflaq to the Labour Party and Gaitskill, from the Americans to the Egyptians. It is a great pity that Professor Kirk should waste his undoubted talent and knowledge by giving way to this petty bitterness against the new forces that shape the world. Just because he did not believe in the past that they could ever succeed, just because he was convinced that British rule in the Middle East would not be overthrown by either Jews or Arabs, this is no reason for sulking in his tent, and blaming the Zionists for having encompassed the British downfall.

Morgan—General, Sir Frederick—is a dear. There is nothing complicated about him. He is simple and to the point. He was placed in charge of UNRRA when the war was over. He did not know what the problem was at the time, and he has not discovered it since. But he grew to dislike and distrust the organisation and discredits everyone concerned with it with

* For an informed account of the real proceedings at these two conferences, see the article "None to Comfort the Persecuted" by G. Warburg in the *Wiener Library Bulletin*, No. 3, 1961.

his peculiarly naive outlook on life. The relief organisation was staffed by crooks and misfits. This was bad enough, but then, one day, the General came into contact with "Zion."

This was the beginning of a new experience. He discovered that the Zionists were in control. They forced harassed refugees in the camps to make the hazardous journey to Palestine; they organised the exodus from eastern Europe and they misused UNRRA for this purpose. When he, General Morgan, made public what he knew, he was summoned to the "luxurious flat" of Senator Lehmann in New York and then forced to make way for another man. "a Jew, of course". Having said and done pretty well everything that could be construed as offensive to Jews, the General was shocked and hurt that the Jews had taken offence; strange, sinister and inexplicable people.

He has now repeated his performance, if anything with greater emphasis, in this book, and, I am sure, he will be even more hurt if some Jews were to object and accuse him of anti-Semitism. It is, of course, nothing of the kind. We have Sir Frederick's word for it. It is just that he does not like Jews. But at least he says what he has to say openly. He does not pretend to be objective or disengaged. I wonder what he would make of Professor Kirk and Doctor Taylor?

Jon Kimche

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

CREATING A WAGES POLICY

ECONOMIC NEEDS MUST BE DECISIVE FACTOR

from a special correspondent

Jerusalem :

In some Israel economic circles, attention has recently been focused on the problem of formulating a coherent wages policy under conditions of virtually full employment. In others, the hope is furtively whispered that immigration might re-create at least a small measure of unemployment.

The second group are really moved by their pessimism concerning the ability of any Israel Government—or for that matter any leadership of the Histadrut—to free itself completely from habits of thought and action ingrained by many years of experience under quite different circumstances.

But their solution is no solution for, even given some unemployment, there remains a need to formulate a clearer wages policy for the years ahead.

Shortage of skilled men : The essential problem is posed by the following conditions now prevailing:

1. The rapid industrialisation of the country has led to a growing demand for certain categories of skilled and semi-skilled labour, for managerial personnel, for technicians, engineers, scientists and experts of many kinds. This is further stimulated by the large-scale programme of assistance to African and Asian countries.

2. The demand for unskilled labour, certain categories of skilled labour, certain free professions (e.g., doctors or lawyers) and white-collar workers of most grades, especially in the public services, has increased to a very much smaller extent.

3. Whereas in most foreign countries political movements regarding themselves as socialist have adopted as the twin standards of their faith the social welfare state and the gradual (or less gradual) transfer of the means of production to the state (via nationalisation, etc.), in Israel the situation is different.

Nationalisation has rarely been seriously discussed, both because the strength of the co-operative movement has shifted the accent to the direct ownership of economic enterprises by labour (rather

than by the Government) and because nobody—in Mapai at least—would seriously propose liquidating the private sector while the entire economy largely depends on the continued inflow of funds supplied by Jewish capitalists in the form of investments and donations from abroad.

A practical *modus vivendi* has been reached, in which a private and a co-operative sector exist side by side, both being encouraged by the Government, and this is working so well that what seems needed is an ideology to justify it, rather than an ideology designed to criticise it—be it from Right or Left.

On the other hand, Israelis regarding themselves as "socialists" (though they may not be very sure about the essential meaning of the word), have tended to concentrate their efforts not only in the sphere of creating a social welfare state *par excellence*, but also on attempting to foster the principle of egalitarianism as regards incomes—which is not often so strongly upheld by socialist or labour parties abroad.

4. The principle of egalitarianism has been further strengthened by the traditions setting unskilled or semi-skilled

manual labour on a pedestal, which still linger among sections of the old-established population. These have the effect of preventing the creation of a proper scale of earnings as between those most and least in demand for the productive sectors of Israel's economy.

5. A combination of the four factors listed above and the full employment now existing has tended to reduce incentives for the transfer of manpower from where it is least needed to where it is most needed, from the viewpoint of the economy's development and the state's financial stability.

Improvements for some : When attempting to formulate a new wage policy against this background, it seems theoretically obvious (despite all the practical difficulties) to concentrate on improving real wages in sectors, branches and occupations which are essential for the continued rapid development of the economy and are today suffering from personnel shortages. The improvements should be largely confined to the classes of personnel in short supply.

At this point it is important to distinguish between essential personnel and short-supply personnel. There are many occupations which fulfil essential economic or social functions and therefore carry great bargaining power. A strike of doctors carries the danger of death or disease to thousands, while a strike of workers in the Israel Electric Corporation could utterly disrupt all industrial production and agricultural irrigation.

But this does not necessarily mean that there is a shortage of either doctors or I.E.C. workers. On the other hand, there may be a shortage of costing experts,



WAITING FOR THE BANK TO OPEN AT ELATH
Subsidised living and top pay are bringing Israel's young men south

efficiency experts or chemical engineers who, taken separately, may have little bargaining power.

Small increases for others: The economically correct solution is, first to ensure that the demand is for categories of manpower which can most rapidly improve the country's balance of payments (by careful planning of industrial and other development), and secondly to adopt a fairly flexible wages policy which would allow this demand to determine the level of remuneration to a much greater extent than it does today.

At the same time, it would be necessary to oppose resolutely relatively large increases in real income for occupations which, whatever their inherent importance, do not suffer from manpower shortages or are limited in importance.

All this does not necessarily imply that there should be no raising of real wages for other sections of the population. But it does mean that these sections would have to make do with very small increases, or, at bad times, none at all.

Egalitarian opposition: Of course, such a policy would be likely to meet with determined opposition from the egalitarianists, to whom the very idea of flexibility influenced by strictly economic needs (rather than by union pressure) is anathema. Yet, luckily, the Histadrut is itself an employer of labour as well as being an agency of development.

This means that some Histadrut leaders may themselves begin to have second thoughts about the desirability of continuing a situation in which wages and salaries rise without any economic rhyme or reason, inflation threatens, and even the authority of the unions is beginning to be undermined.

HILLEL FOUNDATION ANNUAL LECTURE

Robert Graves on "Jewish Myths"

Monday, October 23rd at 8 p.m.

Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1

Doors open 7.20 p.m.

NO MORE SEATS AVAILABLE

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday and Tuesday, October 23/24

NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION of Israel Goods.
Abraham Liefer Hall, 47 Lea Bridge Road, Clapton, E.5.

Wednesday, October 25

NORTH FINCHLEY Z.S. Lecture "The Uncommitted Nations", by Mr. P. S. Gorgey, 1 Preston Park, Finchley, N.3 (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. H. Weber), 8.30 p.m.

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THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

"EDUCATION FORTNIGHT"

SPECIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

21st and 22nd OCTOBER, 1961

Saturday evening, 21st October at 8 p.m.

Beaver Hall, Gt. Trinity Lane, E.C.4.

OPENING SESSION:

Speakers: Mr. MOSHE SHARETT.

H.E. THE ISRAELI AMBASSADOR and Sir BARNET JANNER, M.P.

In the Chair: Mr. JACOB HALEVY, M.Sc.

Sunday morning, 22nd October at 10 a.m.

Adolph Tuck Hall, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

SECOND SESSION—Adult Education:

Speakers: Dr. S. LEVENBERG; Mr. LEVI GERTNER

Presentation of activities by children of the Z.F. Day Schools

In the Chair: Mr. JANUS COHEN, B.A.

THE DAY SCHOOL SESSION at 2.30 p.m.

Symposium: Dr. NATHAN MORRIS, M.A.

Rabbi Dr. KOPUL ROSEN, M.A. Mr. JACOB HALEVY, M.Sc.

In the Chair: Dr. I. S. FOX

Visitors tickets on application from 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1

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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

ANNUAL CONFERENCE TO HEAR ALLON PALMACH COMMANDER FOR SATURDAY EVENING SESSION

The J.N.F. president, Rosser Chinn, announced this week that the keynote speaker at the Saturday night session of the 37th J.N.F. annual conference on November 4, will be Brigadier Yigal Allon, Israel's celebrated Palmach commander.

Korazin link: General Allon was invited to make this major address because his childhood and up-bringing were closely associated with the region of Korazin. He is a member of Kibbutz Ginossar, which also stands on Lake Tiberias, and the pattern of land-reclamation so successfully implemented there is due to serve as valuable experience in the neighbouring territory now being developed.

Allon has not spoken to a major British gathering for more than three years. He came to London as the special representative of the Israel people during the 10th Anniversary celebrations, and addressed an audience of several thousands at the Albert Hall.

Battle-ried: The Balfour Declaration was already one year old when Yigal Allon was born at Kfar Tabor, a village in Galilee of which his father was one of the founders. Thirty years later he was a battle-ried Brigadier in the Army of Israel, and one of the commanders of the operations which won Lydda and Ramle for the Jewish State, lifted the siege of Jerusalem and swept the Arab invaders from the Negev.

Allon was still a student at the famed Kadoorie Agricultural School when he joined Haganah, the self-defence organisation of Palestine Jewry in the days of the Mandate. He names two men as having taught him most about war: Yitzak Sadeh, architect of Palmach (the Jewish striking-force) and Orde Wingate, the British officer who became a passionate Zionist.

Syrian sortie: As one of Palmach's first company commanders when that force was created in 1941, Allon took part in the British action against the Vichy French troops in Syria, living for a year in Arab disguise across the border of his native land. But after 1945 his role was that of underground fighter against, not with, the British. Sadeh made him supreme commander of Palmach, and he held this rank until the disbandment of the special force after the establishment



Yigal Allon.

of the State.

Allon has the independence of character typical of his generation, his ideology and his background. The reclaimed lands of Galilee produced sturdy farmers who were also fiery democrats, but he has now temporarily withdrawn himself from the hurly burly of Israel politics in order to complete his studies at Oxford. For Allon, like several other young commanders of the Defence Force of Israel, today experiences the need to fill the gap in his education caused by a life devoted exclusively to the Jewish national struggle. But he remains a member of Ahdut Avoda, which in the recently dissolved coalition stood well to the left of centre. He is once again one of the leaders of the group in the Knesset.

Peace, not war: At this J.N.F. conference his audience will hear Allon speak not of his war experiences, nor his political philosophy, but rather as a man concerned very much with giving his native land a sound economic base through the association of new immigrants with a new development area in the north.

Other speakers at this session will be the Israel Ambassador, Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., Dr. S. Levenberg and The Haham. Rosser Chinn will deliver his presidential statement from the Chair.

EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED

IN KOL NIDRE APPEAL

It is now confidently anticipated that this year's Kol Nidre Appeal will reach £80,000, to prove the highest sum ever achieved since the Chief Rabbi's annual special effort for Israel was instituted in 1950.

The reasons why congregations have done so well this year are, in the opinion of the J.P.A. administrative committee, due to improved organisation at synagogues, a greater understanding of the issues involved in the upward immigration trend to Israel, and the entry of still further synagogues into the effort.

As yet, only part of this money has been sent in, and the administrative committee reiterates its appeal to synagogue officers to lose no time in making up their accounts so that cash may be remitted to Israel with the least possible delay. The Kol Nidre Appeal, together with various city campaigns now in progress, and a contribution by the Holland Park Sephardi congregation, lifted the grand total for J.P.A. to £1,726,000 as of Wednesday.

Latest results:

LONDON	£
Barnet	100
Canning Town	28
Chiswick	142
Croydon	121
The Great Synagogue	260
Hounslow	100
New Cross	380
Romford	170
Wembley	400
West End Great Synagogue	175
Woolwich	175

PROVINCES	£
Derby	70
Grimsby	600
Harrogate	245
Merthyr Tydfil	500
Newcastle (Old Hebrew Congregation)	350
Newport	700
Norwich	100
Preston	110
St. Albans	525
Staines	126
Welwyn Garden City	180
Whitley Bay	100

J P A - J N F NEWS

SHARETT TO MEET 250 YOUNG J.N.F. WORKERS THIS SUNDAY

Former Israel Prime Minister Moshe Sharett is to make an important speech at the Younger J.N.F. Commissions conference at the Washington Hotel on Sunday. Now chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Sharett has agreed to place this conference in his current British programme because of his desire to meet a strongly representative body of Anglo-Jewish youth.

The conference will have 250 delegates coming from Younger Commissions all over the country. Also listed to speak is the J.N.F. president, Rosser Chinn, as well as Younger Commissions chairman Trevor Chinn, who will open a discussion on "Anglo-Jewish Youth Today."

Recruitment problem: The Younger Commissions are today facing a serious problem of "wastage" of young people between the ages of 18-30, and this is impeding the realisation of their targets. In some cases this goes as far as a struggle for survival. Trevor Chinn will therefore be stressing the need to bring all young people within the Younger

Commissions framework. An endeavour is being made among the various groups to expand the cultural aspect of J.N.F. in their programmes by holding frequent film shows and inviting prominent speakers to address them.

The conference will commence at 10.30 a.m., and Moshe Sharett will speak at about 11.15. In the afternoon the discussion on Anglo-Jewish youth will open. Conclusion of the conference is scheduled for 6.00 p.m.

MONARCH TRY WESKER

"Chicken Soup With Barley" by Arnold Wesker is the next item on the programme of activities for the Monarch Society, a Younger J.N.F. Commission.

The play will be performed by the Cameo Players, a leading Jewish dramatic society and the first amateur group to attempt a Wesker play, at the Twentieth Century Theatre, Westbourne Grove, on Sunday, November 19. Tickets at 10/6d are obtainable from Alan Kyiet, 20 Holt Road, Wembley, ARNold 4205.

LEEDS WANTS TO INVEST

The outcome of a meeting of the J.N.F. Fellowship in Leeds earlier this month was the formation of an "investment club," with the object of acquiring securities on a co-operative basis in Israel. Uri Carin, the United Kingdom representative of the Jewish Agency's economic department, had been addressing the group on this subject. Dr. H. Sharp is to be the convenor of the committee to pursue the matter further.

This gathering, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Wineberg, was presided over by Dr. Roll. Dr. Novis also spoke.

RUBY PRESIDENTS

The joint presidents of the St. John's Wood J.P.A. committee, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Wix, have recently celebrated the 40th anniversary of their wedding.

Their J.P.A. colleagues and friends throughout Britain and in Israel offer their heartiest congratulations on this happy occasion.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

In everlasting memory of Louis Lewis inscribed by his daughter, Sylvia Chechik, and his son, Reuben Lewis of Leeds. Yahrzeit 12th Cheshvan 5722, October 12, 1961, Doncaster; Peter Myers and Doreen Green on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Joseph Brian Khan and Angella Faith Abelson on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Khan and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Abelson; Rose and Myer Fletcher by their brother Hyman, sister-in-law Rachel, niece and nephews Milly, Myer and Aubrey, on the occasion of their Golden Wedding; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sunderland on the occasion of their Golden Wedding by members of the family; Valerie E. Benster and Robert J. Wax on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Mimi Simons and Gerald Rapport on the occasion of their marriage by their parents, relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Godfrey and family; Jacqueline Samuels and Stanley Newman on the occasion of their marriage by the mother of the bride, Mrs. Hilda Samuels; Robert Mark Broudie on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Beilin and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Broudie; Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Sutton on the occasion of Manuel's 70th birthday, by their children Max and Rosa Rivlin and grandchildren, Stephanie and Andrea; Judith Lynda Porte and Jack Berkin on the occasion of their marriage by their parents.

Ald. P. A. Woodward, J.P., Lord Mayor of the City of Leeds, by the Executive of the 1961 Blue and White Bazaar; Brian Seaberg and Judith Samuels on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. H. Seaberg; Rachel and Hyman Fletcher on the occasion of their Golden Wedding by their children.



President Ben-Zvi with Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leigh, two good friends of British settlers. A recent tour of Israel took the Leighs to Kfar Hanassi where a communal centre and dining hall has started building largely through a contribution from them. Claude Leigh, a member of the Sephardi community, leads the J.P.A. Property group in Britain.

JPA - JNF NEWS



Pupils of the North-West London Jewish Day School receiving the Greater London Flag, their award in the Degel Yerushalayim contest. Dr. I. Levy, chairman of the J.N.F. Youth and Education department, Moshe Davis and David Barkar were there to congratulate the children and their teachers on this achievement, which entailed the planting of 238 trees in one year and a high standard in the written competitions. A. Wulwick, North-West London's headmaster, and honorary principal Rabbi M. Landy also spoke.

EXODUS GROUP

At a recent meeting of the Exodus Group, a Younger J.N.F. Commission, the following were elected to office for the coming year:

Joint chairmen, Miss Alex Barwell, Bruce Howitt; joint secretaries, Anne Fogelman, Maureen Harris-Taylor; treasurer, Norman Less; executive members, Andrea Goldman, Alan Gould, Jacqueline Sinclair.

IN THE SEFER BARMITZVAH

Martin Howard Joseph
Simon Philip Rubin
Mark Ian Adelman
Stuart Haber
Paul Murray Carvis
Milton David Ballon
Jonathan David Frieze
Martin Anthony Abramson
Geoffrey Alan Taylor
Nicholas Simon Balcombe
Joseph Gerald Benjamin
Peter Malkin
Anthony Stephen

TRIBUTE TO SAM SAMUELS

"Only by intensifying the Jewish education of the present and future generations can we ensure the unity of the Jewish people all over the world, and prevent the danger of the State of Israel and the Jewish people becoming two separate bodies." So said Sam Samuels at a reception held in his honour recently by the Liverpool Zionist Central Council on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

Mr. Samuels, one of the founders of the J.P.A. on Merseyside, received tributes from representatives of the J.P.A., the J.N.F. and other bodies. Isaac Harris presented him with a Golden Book certificate on behalf of all Merseyside Zionists.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: M. and J. Marks, Ltd., Cottrell Road, E.8, £3.10.9. Mr. Gilbert, 75 Greenwood Road, E.8, £2.12.9. Beverley Sportsweat Ltd., 103 New Road, E.1, £2.0.6.

N. LONDON: Mr. Deal, 26 Bergholt Crescent, N.16, £2.10.0. Mr. Gunter, 44 St. Kilda's Road, N.16, £2.10.0. Mr. Yentis, 21 Durdley Road, N.16, £2.6.6. Mr. J. Less, 129 Fairhill Road, N.16, £2.2.0. Mrs. Wittenberg, 90 Bethune Road, N.16, £2.0.0. Mr. Sam Cooper, 23 Wilderton Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. W. Kossoff, 11 Rowdown Avenue, N.W.10, £18.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Reingard, 24 Viceroy Court, Regents Park, N.W.8, £10.10.0. Mr. Morris Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue, N.W.11, £6.0.0. Dr. J. Morris, 3 Briardale Gardens, N.W.3, £5.10.0. Mr. Lenke Ullman, 132 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £5.5.0. Mr. S. Dreyfuss, 8 Ferncroft Avenue, N.W.3, £5.0.0. Mrs. Deon, 16 Roscroft Avenue, N.W.3, £4.10.0. Mrs. B. Leboff, 25 Decoy Avenue, N.W.11, £3.18.0. Mr. Kurt Kingsfield, 50 West Heath Drive, N.W.11, £3.14.6. Mr. M. Simmonds, 32 Chambers Lane, N.W.10, £3.1.3. Mrs. Gross, 24 Viceroy Court, Regents Park, N.W.8, £2.5.3. Mr. H. Stern, 33 Alexander Avenue, N.W.10, £2.0.0. Mrs. Wolf, 53 Bridge Lane, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. C. Sternberg, 26 Park Way, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Silver, 4 White Court, Platts Lane, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mrs. Lesham, 26 Heath Drive, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mrs. Y. Silverstone, 2 Forres Gardens, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Ross, 7 Spaniards Close, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

Mr. F. Black, 225 Salmon Street, N.W.9, £2.10.6. Mrs. Brekal, 20 Quadrant Close, N.W.4, £2.3.8. Mr. I. Bines, 787 Finchley Road, N.W.11, £2.1.0. Mrs. Feuerstein, 99 Ballogie Avenue, N.W.10, £2.0.0. Mrs. Black, 99 Wentworth Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. R. Braude, 14 Gloucester Gardens, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. Kanarek, 51 Windsor Court, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Weinberg, 10 Woodlands Close, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mr. J. Hirsch, 65 Millbank, Vauxhall, S.W.1, £2.7.10. Mr. M. Phillips, 8 Vincent House, Regency Street, S.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. K. Lawton, 30 Park Side, Knightsbridge, S.W.1, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. L. Muller, Flat 20, Caroline House, Bayswater Road, W.2, £20.0.0. Mr. Fromberg, 14 Grosvenor Court Mansions, Edgware Road, W.2, £4.14.0. Mrs. I. Steff, 5 Sussex Square, W.2, £3.12.6. Mr. S. Knopff, 1 Porchester Gate, W.2, £2.10.0. Mr. Harris, Flat 3, 1 Lancaster Terrace, W.2, £2.10.0. Mr. M. Porjes, 47 Norfolk Square, W.2, £2.6.0. Mr. Herman, 42 Albion Street, Bayswater Road, W.2, £2.4.0. Mrs. Senta Georitz, 28 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2, £2.2.0. Mrs. C. Kemble, 38 Porchester Gate, W.2, £2.2.0. Mr. Ronald Kelvin, 49 Queensway, W.2, £2.2.0. Mr. Marx, 22 Gilroy House, Gloucester Terrace, W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. A. Elton, 8 Porchester Gate, W.2, £2.0.0. The Staff of Mr. A. Cohen, 47 Frith St., W.1, £2.0.0. Edwards and Lee (Barber Shop), Piccadilly Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, £4.14.5. Mrs. Sacher, Flat 24, 37 Grosvenor Square, W.1, £3.19.0. Mr. Samuel Horngrad, Flat 7, 70 Duke Street, W.1, £3.10.4. Mrs. S. Gesichter, 12 Charles Street, W.1, £2.16.4. Mr. Taylor, 12-14 Argyl Street, W.1, £2.9.0.

SABRA SOCIETY (Finchley Younger J.N.F. Commission)

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Cabaret

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Stuart Sharer, FIN 4344; Stuart Schama,
FIN 5061; Louise Balcombe, SPE 6207;
Zena Foreman, MUS 6111.

Mr. S. Casson, 65 Newman Street, W.1, £2.2.0.
Messrs. Strohhach, 12-14 Argyl Street, W.1, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE: Mr. H. Hassan, 62 Cannons Drive, £8.18.0. Mr. Richman, 3 Station Road, £5.7.3. Mr. Steip, 19 Hillerdon Avenue, £2.8.0. Mr. H. Newman, 45 Mill Ridge, £2.0.0. Mr. Gold, 13 Old Rectory Gardens, £2.0.0.

BOURNEMOUTH: Cumberland Hotel, East Overcliff Drive, £5.8.6. Mr. E. Chen, Dooncliff, Manor Road, £3.11.0. Mr. R. Wayne, 2 Owls Road, £3.6.0. Green Park Hotel, Manor Road, £3.0.0. Mr. D. Beach, 18 Milton Road, £2.17.0. Mr. L. Linda, 1 Belgrave Court, 24 Manor Road, £2.11.0.

LIVERPOOL: Mr. Leonard Halton, 6 Corbridge Road, 16, £2.10.0.

MANCHESTER: Mr. Gradel, 59 Park Road, Prestwich, £9.13.6. Mrs. P. Mann, 22 Brentwood Road, Salford, £5.0.0. Mr. Maurice, 15 Maple Grove, Prestwich, £2.16.11. Mr. Levison, 7 Barnhill Road, Prestwich, £2.14.0. Mrs. Marks, 16 Balliol Street, 8, £2.8.11. Mrs. Baker, 17 Bennett Street, 8, £2.4.6. Mr. Portner, 71 Cavendish Road, Salford, £7.2.3.0. Mr. Silverman, 29 Minshall Street, 1, £2.1.3. Mrs. G. Marcus, 8 Ridge Crescent, Whitefield, £2.0.0. Chlr. Philip Smith, Fairhaven, Ringley Road, Whitefield, £2.2.0.

MIDDLESBROUGH: Mrs. Hush, Huwstead, Great Ayton, £3.3.6.

NORTHENDEN: Dr. Furst, 6 Gibwood Road, £6.2.6. Mr. Benson, 108 Wythenshawe Road, £2.18.6. Mr. A. B. Duboy, 2 Sale Road, £2.1.0.

NOTTINGHAM: Mr. A. E. Wroughton, 13 Mayfield Road, Carlton Hill, £2.12.6.

SOUTHPORT: Mr. H. Grosberg, Selworthy Road, Birkdale, £2.2.0.

STOKE-ON-TRENT: Mr. and Mrs. S. Singer, £4.0.0. Dr. E. Isaacson, 31 Quarry Avenue, Hershill, £3.3.0. Mr. R. Samuels, £3.3.0. Dr. and Mrs. Bernin, £2.2.0. Mr. A. Jacobs, The Avenue, Basford, Newcastle, Staffs., £2.2.0.

GLASGOW: Mrs. Ralph Gaya, 23 Merryton Avenue, Giffnock, £4.0.0. Mr. J. Miller, 7 Calderwood Road, Newlands, £3.3.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson, Manorholme, Kenmore Road, Whitecraigs, £2.12.6. Mr. E. Jacobs, Rominari, Erskine Road, Whitecraigs, £2.12.0. Dr. R. Livingstone, 16 Tavistock Drive, S.3, £2.12.0. Mrs. A. D. Links, 8 Rowallan Road, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Line, 5 Glamis Avenue, Newton Mearns, £2.2.0. Mrs. F. Tietzen, 6 Dalrymple Crescent, Newton Mearns, £2.2.0. Mr. H. Seidler, Ramornie, Eaglesham Road, Clarkston, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Levinson, 6 Langside Avenue, S.2, £2.0.0. Mr. A. E. Shulman, 55 Milverton Road, Whitecraigs, £2.0.0. Mrs. I. Jester, Dayenau, Douglas Avenue, Giffnock, £2.0.0. Mrs. H. Walton, 20 Calderwood Road, S.3, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolfson, 3 Strathdon Drive, £2.12.0. Mr. L. Cina, 22 Braemar Street, S.2, £2.0.0.



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